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'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION--QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS'

LD091506 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 9 Jan 81

["International Situation--Questions and Answers" program presented by Valeriy Kosovan, foreign policy commentator of All-Union Radio, with Oleg Nikolayevich Anichkin, international affairs journalist; Anatoliy Andreyevich Krasikov, TASS political observer; and Academician Aleksey Leontyevich Narochnitskiy]

[Excerpts] [Kosovan] As you know, esteemed comrades, in the United States the so-called transitional period is coming to an end--that is the process of transfer of power from the Carter administration which suffered defeat at the last elections to Reagan's Republican government. The present occupier of the White House is, as the saying goes, completing his matters in hand and packing his suitcases. The future president is completing the formation of the government which will come to power on 20 January.

On that date in Washington the inauguration will take place--that is the ceremony of entry to the post of president of the United States. Our listeners, Comrades Yefremov from the town of Bologoye, Kalinin Oblast; a student from Kharkov, Nikolay Perchanov; Petr Aleksandrovich Rezgin from Irkutsk; and others ask to be told about this ceremony in more detail. The writers of other letters ask about the political symbolism of this measure.

We have shown your letters, esteemed comrades, to Oleg Nikolayevich Anichkin, journalist on international matters, a constant participant in our broadcasts.

Oleg Nikolayevich, could you describe some of the individual members of the cabinet and the cabinet as a whole. I think this will be of interest to listeners Aleksandr Aganin and Sergey Afanasiyevich Yulantsev from Vologda, Shakhmarada Kurbanovicha Mameda from Ashkhabad, and other listeners.

Reagan's Cabinet

[Anichkin] The new president's cabinet includes some well-known people and some quite new ones. As you probably know, General Alexander Haig is to be state secretary. At one time he was a member of Kissinger's apparatus when the latter was national security adviser to the president. Then, not long before Nixon's resignation, at the height of the Watergate scandal, he was appointed head of the White House staff. Before his tour in the White House, in slightly less than 8 years, Haig served his way up from colonel to four-star general--the highest rank in the U.S. Army. This is perhaps an unprecedented case in the U.S. Army. After Nixon's resignation, Haig became NATO supreme commander. He is now retired.

Judging from some of his statements, the example he will follow as secretary of state is General Marshal, one of the United States' post-war general-diplomats.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, do not the Democrats intend to make difficulties for Haig when he undergoes approval in the Senate?

[Anichkin] The Democrats are threatening to do precisely that. Reports have now appeared that they intend to remind the Republicans of all of their Watergate past and Haig's role in that scandal. An organization of public representatives has even been organized under the title "Stop Haig." Whether or not they will manage to do this is as yet difficult to judge. Theoretically, the Republicans have a majority in the Senate and this might decide the outcome of the approval. But there might be a lot of noise and it is quite possible we will learn more about the events of 6 years ago. I mean the finale of the Watergate affair.

Of the other well-known figures included in the cabinet, one can name Caspar Winberger. He has been appointed defense secretary. This is one of the keyposts in the government. Previously he occupied various positions in earlier Republican administrations at the time of presidents Nixon and Ford. Also in the government is Senator Schweiker one of Reagan's consistent supporters over many years. Also noteworthy are the appointments of William Smith as attorney general, and Bill Casey as director of the CIA.

They are known for their closeness to the president. The former was for a long time personal lawyer to Reagan, the latter was head of Reagan's election campaign.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, what can be said about the other appointments?

[Anichkin] Their names are comparatively little known, even to the Americans themselves. They are not politicians in the strict sense of the word. They are representatives of business and financial circles, especially of those corporations which energetically sought the election of a Republican candidate to the post of president.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, a number of listeners ask the question, what are the members of Carter's cabinet and his associates going to do?

Fate of Carter Associates

[Anichkin] They have long been engaged in finding jobs for themselves. Muskie, for example, is now neither state secretary nor senator. At some time he intends to begin teaching. Brzezinski, it is reported, is to return to the academic sphere. First, he is to collaborate with Georgetown University in Washington and then return to from whence he came--Columbia University. One of Carter's associates, Hamilton Jordan, is to return home to Georgia where he also intends to seek an invitation to read a series of lectures. Press Secretary Jodi Powell will remain with Carter for some time. Many of the main figures of the Carter administration intend to write their memoires.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, how do you explain their striving to begin teaching activity?

[Anichkin] Of course, not all of them are striving to begin lecturing and far from all are prepared for this. Past examples show this variant gives the main figures the opportunity to adapt to a new life and to seek for themselves a more suitable place in life. That is the answer to your question.

[Kosovan] What, in your view, are the tasks of primary importance facing the new administration?

New Administration's Tasks

[Anichkin] If one is to judge from the latest statements of the new president and the members of his cabinet, it seems to me that at the very beginning of the activity of the new administration, the country's economic problems will occupy the foreground. They are sufficiently serious and cannot but arouse disquiet as they could have far-reaching political consequences. The slump in production has not yet been halted. According to several assessments, the national product in 1980 decreased by 1-2 percent. Key industries are in deep crisis--the automobile, metallurgical and construction industries. It is a quite unprecedented fact that in the United States, the center of automobile building, 25 percent of the automobile market is taken by Japan. However paradoxical it may sound, America was in last place for rate of growth of labor productivity. Inflation remains at a high level, which means a continuing rise in prices and unemployment. Approximately 8.5 million people according to official data and over 10 million people according to trade union data are without work.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, what place will be occupied by questions of foreign policy? Judging from the letters we have received this question is of concern to the majority of listeners.

[Anichkin] Of course, much attention will be paid to it. It seems that the former approach to Near Eastern problems will remain in force. In other words, the new administration will continue the policy of implementing the Camp David deal.

The statements of the new president and representatives of those around him indicate that the new administration intends to occupy a tougher position in solving the question of freeing the U.S. hostages in Iran. There is even talk that the possibility is being reviewed of using force, of using a new military act against Iran. The United States, apparently, will maintain its policy of retaining its military presence in the Persian Gulf, also.

Undoubtedly, special attention will be paid to Soviet-U.S. relations. Representatives of the new president's team have already spoken many times about the striving to conduct these relations from tough positions. The intention has not been concealed of revising the SALT II treaty, signed in the summer of 1979, on the basis that it allegedly does not ensure U.S. interests and is advantageous to the USSR.

It seems apt to recall once again that the whole process of talks on limiting strategic armaments was begun under a Republican administration. It was precisely then that the basic principles were laid down for conducting such talks--equality and equal security.

The SALT II treaty, as has been recognized by the American side, by both the Republicans and the Democrats, accords to an equal extent with the interests of both states. Striving to achieve superiority will not lead to positive results at any talks on limiting arms. On the other hand, it would be naive to think that the Soviet Union would sign a treaty which would be disadvantageous to it. It is quite out of the question for us to hold talks and as a result of them for the United States to obtain unilateral advantages for itself.

[Kosovan] To this one can add that the outgoing Carter administration tried in its final days to make Soviet-U.S. relations as bad as possible. It seems that the president-elect's inaugural speech will provide answers to many questions.

[Anichkin] So it seems. In general, one can say that any constructive steps by the U.S. administration in the sphere of Soviet-U.S. relations and on urgent world problems will meet with a positive reaction on the part of the Soviet Union.

IOC PRESIDENT MEETS WITH NOVIKOV, OTHER LEADERS

LD121604 Moscow TASS in English 1527 GMT 12 Jan 81

[Text] Moscow, 12 Jan, TASS--Ignatiy Novikov, vice-chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, chairman of the 1980 Olympics Organising Committee, today received President of the International Olympic Committee [IOC] Juan Antonio Samaranch.

During their meeting Ignatiy Novikov informed the IOC president of the organising committee's activities at the closing stage of work. Juan Antonio Samaranch said that the success of the 22nd Olympics in Moscow was a major factor strengthening and promoting the cohesion of the international Olympic movement.

The meeting, which was held in a friendly atmosphere, was also attended by Sergey Pavlov, chairman of the USSR Sports Committee and president of the USSR Olympic Committee; Vitaliy Smirnov, the IOC's first vice-president; and Konstantin Andrianov, an IOC member.

PRAVDA NOTES ANTI-IRANIAN CAMPAIGN, CALL FOR WAR

LD121545 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jan 81 p 5

[TASS reports under the general headline "Anti-Iranian Campaign"]

[Text] San Francisco, 7 Jan--The anti-Iranian hysteria continues in the United States. The San Francisco EXAMINER notes that President J. Carter has allegedly committed an "error" in agreeing to negotiate with "barbarians." The newspaper urges the new White House administration to shift from diplomacy to "more resolute actions." Reagan, the San Francisco EXAMINER writes, "should make it clearly understood to them (the Iranians) that the punishment will far exceed in magnitude the framework of the advantages they hope to derive by holding on to the hostages."

The newspaper turns from general words to specific recommendations by suggesting in particular that first of all the Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran radio station be blown up, thus depriving the country's population of the opportunity to hear government broadcasts.

Washington, 7 Jan--Well-known U.S. reactionary W. Buckley has openly appealed to the U.S. President-elect, R. Reagan, to declare war on Iran.

In an article published in the Washington STAR he has demanded that the White House confront Iran with an ultimatum giving it 2 weeks to release the U.S. hostages. "If the hostages are not released the president must ask Congress to declare war on Iran," Buckley indicated.

Buckley urged the White House to recognize officially the so-called "Iranian government in exile"--a gang of stooges of the shah's overthrown regime and of U.S. imperialism who have found shelter as emigres.

TRADE EXPERT ATTACKS WEST EUROPE-USSR GAS DEAL

LD122018 Moscow TASS in English 2005 GMT 12 Jan 81

["Whose Interests Does Miles Costick Care For?"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 12 Jan, TASS--TASS news analyst Vladimir Serov writes: Certain quarters overseas have lately been mounting pressure on West Germany in an effort to thwart the conclusion of a Soviet-West German contract for the construction of a new major pipeline to transport Soviet natural gas from western Siberia to Western Europe. Special efforts to thwart the project are being made by Miles Costick, the leader of the American Institute on Strategic Trade, who recommends U.S. President-elect Ronald Reagan to cancel the export licences earlier given to two American companies involved.

The arguments used by the American expert to justify his recommendation are as trivial as they are absurd. They are based on long-repeated inventions about an alleged "Soviet threat" to Western Europe. If one is to believe Mr Costick, the Soviet Union is going to build the new pipeline with the sole purpose of making Western Europe economically dependent. As soon as the goal is achieved, Mr Costick warns, the Warsaw Treaty countries "will do away with the Western alliance without making a single shot." It is noteworthy that the allegations of this prominent antisovietist about the mythical danger that trade with the Soviet Union may present for the West, were immediately reiterated by the Springer press which does not lose an opportunity to attack the policy of detente and peaceful coexistence. Also noteworthy is the fact that West German Economy Minister Otto Lambsdorff, according to the newspaper STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, describes this large-scale project, in which a number of West European companies are involved, as an example of very desirable cooperation between Europe's East and West. As to the deliberate attempts to whip up fears of dependence on Soviet gas supplies, the newspaper says that there are not the slightest grounds for such fears.

The long record of Western-Soviet trade attests that our country has always been a reliable partner, strictly observing all treaties and agreements and that, in contrast to the United States, the USSR has never used trade and economic contacts for blackmail. This is well known to Bonn as well as to other West European capitals.

So why should the American trade expert try to plant fears in the West Europeans' minds? The purpose of such efforts is obvious. In the first place, the outgoing administration would like to undermine the material basis of detente and impose on its West European allies its adventurist policy of confrontation with the socialist countries, aimed at the resumption of cold war.

Secondly, the desire to frustrate Western Europe's economic ties with the USSR and other socialist countries conceals the selfish calculations of American monopolies which hope to shake the positions of their West European competitors. It is well known that, for a number of objective reasons, trade with the USSR is far more important for West European countries than it is for the United States. This is true, specificially, of Soviet natural gas supplies which help reduce the consequences of the aggravating energy crisis.

On the other hand, growing energy difficulties in West European countries, including the FRG, would worsen their positions in trade with America and reduce their competitive ability, with American monopolies taking advantage of that.

So this is the kind of interests Miles Costick is trying to protect.

HAIG REMARKS BEFORE SENATE COMMITTEE VIEWED

LD122002 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 12 Jan 81

[From the "International Diary" program, presented by Andrey Ptashnikov and Aleksey Sokolov]

[Text] According to AP, Alexander Haig, who is nominated for the post of U.S. secretary of state, speaking in the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee, said that in his opinion America should radically improve its armed forces before resuming negotiations with the Soviet Union on strategic arms limitation. In other words, arm more before disarming.

Yes, it is quite unrealistic to pose a question so dangerous to the cause of peace in this way. This is clearly dictated by a utopian desire to achieve military supremacy over our country and to conduct negotiations with it from a position of strength. Some people in Washington would greatly like to force a new round of the arms race on the Soviet Union, but the United States has virtually no chance of winning this race.

It should also be said that in connection with such a plan, a gloomy prospect for all mankind is being presented. But this apparently does not bother politicians like Haig. They seem to be ready to postpone the solution of such an urgent question as strategic arms limitation until the Greek kalends [forever], as they say.

Haig's statements on other problems are not a whit more positive either. In particular, he spoke against the establishment of normal diplomatic relations with Cuba, ascribing subversive activities in the Western Hemisphere to Cuba. Naturally, he did not cite a single example of such activities, since no such activities exist. Right after this, the former supreme commander of NATO forces in Europe called for the activation of American overt and covert intervention in the internal affairs of Angola with the aim of supporting the UNITA bandit group, and other antigovernment forces. Speaking of Cuba's subversive activities, Haig was obviously shifting the blame from the guilty to the innocent.

'NO PROBLEMS SOLVED' DURING REAGAN MEXICAN VISIT

LD121303 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jan 81 p 5

[TASS report: "Confined Themselves to Statements"]

[Text] New York, 6 Jan--U.S. President-elect R. Reagan has had a meeting with President J. Lopez portillo of Mexico in the Mexican border city of Ciudad Juarez.

As the NBC television company reports, questions of immigration, fishing and energy policy were discussed at the meeting, as well as the situation in Central America, "but none of the existing problems was resolved." Reagan's advisers confined themselves to statements that "the meeting was of great symbolic significance." The joint statement published at the end of the meeting notes only that "the sides agreed to improve the mechanism of bilateral ties in order to make cooperation between the two countries productive and mutually advantageous."

The New York TIMES cites a statement by R. Allen, whom Reagan has appointed as his assistant for national security affairs, to the effect that both leaders agreed to hold a number of meetings in the future. The New York TIMES points out in this connection that "on the eve of this meeting President Lopez Portillo made it clearly understood that he would like to warn the United States in good time against possible intervention in El Salvador and other Central American countries in the grip of disturbances."

The Washington POST writes: "People who were present at this meeting point out that, although outwardly it took place in a warm atmosphere, in the majority of cases the resolution of important issues was postponed until a later date."

Assessing the state of American-Mexican relations, the American press recognizes that the Rio Grande River border divides not so much "good neighbors" as states with different political and economic interests. "The border between Mexico and the United States," the Los Angeles Times writes in this connection, "is a border not only between two neighboring countries but also between the United States and the whole of Latin America, between the industrially developed and the developing world, between the haves and the have-nots."

MILITARY BUDGET INCREASES, COULD GO HIGHER

LD121607 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jan 81 p 5

[Report by PRAVDA correspondent A. Tolkunov: "A Dangerous Legacy"]

[Text] New York, 8 Jan--The outgoing Democratic administration has taken yet another step in the direction of whipping up the arms race. The Washington POST reports that Congress has been asked to approve a military budget for the next fiscal year of $196.4 billion which is $25 billion more than this year's corresponding appropriations.

The draft budget envisages extra appropriations for the construction of the MX nuclear missile complex, cruise missiles, the new-generation XM-1 tank, warships and other armaments. Funds are also earmarked for the accelerated development of laser weapons.

Local commentators state that the massive figure for military appropriations is not the final one since the Pentagon budget for the next fiscal year is to be approved by the new administration. "Bound by his election promises in the military sphere, R. Reagan will be under strong pressure from the conservatives who will demand an even greater increase in military expenditure," the WALL STREET JOURNAL states. It is noted in this connecton that in their election platform the Republicans called for the development of a new generation of strategic bombers, the construction of an ABM system, the creation of permanent naval forces in the Indian Ocean and so forth. [paragraph continues]

If all these military programs are approved, local economists state, the Pentagon's appropriations will reach...$376 billion by 1986.

Official Washington's new militarist initiatives are graphic evidence of who is responsible for whipping up the arms race and seeking to wreck the process of the relaxation of international tension.

JOURNAL CRITICIZES 'RAPID REACTION' CONCEPT

LD121942 Moscow TASS in English 1628 GMT 12 Jan 81

[Text] Moscow, 12 Jan, TASS--"It is not the mythical 'Soviet threat' but the U.S. aspiration to establish its orders in the Middle East region, gain levers for interference in domestic affairs of sovereign states and establish its control over their natural wealth which is the motive force behind the elaboration and implementation of the concept of 'rapid reaction' writes the journal WORLD ECONOMICS AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS [MIROVAYA EKONOMIKA I MEZHDUNARODNYYE OTNOSHENIAY]. It stresses that the "rapid reaction force" is an openly interventionist unit designated for seizing oil fields, other important facilities and overthrowing political regimes which are undesirable for Washington.

It is indicative, the article says, that the American FORTUNE magazine, which is claiming to be respectable, places last "Soviet intervention" among possible situations in which the United States would use armed forces in the region of the Persian Gulf (a coup in Riyadh, blocking of the Strait of Hormuz and discontinuing of oil deliveries by Saudi Arabia). Western analysts themselves admit that Soviet intervention is "highly improbably".

"Quite obvious is the false nature of the theses claiming that the formation of the 'rapid reaction corps' was undertaken only in response to Afghan events," the journal points out. "It must be noted that President Carter took a decision on its creation back in 1977, that is, long before the Soviet Union rendered military aid to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in response to the repeated requests from its legitimate government."

"Military might does not resolve in any way the problems of ensuring a non-stop supply of energy resources", the journal stresses. "To achieve this, it is necessary to renounce the use of threat of force in inter-state relations, to renounce interference in domestic affairs of other countries and recognise their right to independent development. The concept of 'rapid reaction', on the contrary, constitutes the most flagrant encroachment on the sovereignty of independent states, a challenge to the cause of peace and the policy of lessening international tensions."

KYODO CORRESPONDENT CITED ON HUA GUOFENG

LD091750 Moscow TASS in English 1627 GMT 9 Jan 81

[Text] Tokyo, 9 Jan, TASS--Deputy Chairman of the Standing Committee of China's National People's Congress Liao Chengzhi has reaffirmed, when talking to members of the Japanese delegation, that the chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China Hua Guofeng bears responsibility for the repressions against a demonstration on Beijing's Tienanmen Square in 1976, when he held the post of minister of public security. That has been reported from the Chinese capital by a KYODO correspondent.

Liao Chengzhi has added that Hua Guofeng cannot shirk responsibility also for poor guidance of China's economy. Thereby, the correspondent writes, Liao Chengzhi made it clear that in the near future Hua Guofeng would be off the political scene.

In the course of the meeting the Chinese leader has said that preparations are now under way for a plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and that "reshuffling of some persons" is expected. But he did not mention the date of the plenary meeting.

PRC MEDIA 'OVERFLOWS' WITH ANTI-SOVIET LIES

LD121537 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jan 81 p 5

[B. Barakhta article under the rubric "International Notes": "On a Turbid Wave"]

[Text] In December 1980 the central Beijing newspaper RENMIN RIBAO published over 300 anti-Soviet items. And even now not a day passes without the appearance in that mass publication of several articles or paragraphs containing slanderous insinuations or lies against our country and its foreign policy. Anti-Sovietism has been turned into the most important element of Beijing's domestic and foreign policy.

Playing up to those forces in NATO and the U.S. administration which are forcefully advocating a return to cold war times, the PRC press is brandishing the bugbear of the "Soviet military threat." The central newspapers and journals are overflowing with items in which the Soviet Union's mythical "global aggressive strategy" is cited as the main reason for the acute complication of the international situation, in defiance of the real facts. The USSR's constructive proposals on topical international problems are meeting with understanding and support throughout the world but not in Beijing, which is following imperialism's lead. In their expatiations the Maoists go so far as to utter monstrous fabrications to the effect that under present conditions it is "no longer imperialism but the Soviet Union that is the main source of international tension and war."

In its anti-Soviet zeal, Beijing propaganda calls the Soviet Union's foreign policy "more dangerous than imperialism's policy" and places the struggle against the USSR among its paramount tasks for the eighties.

Some people in Beijing have chosen anti-Sovietism as their speciality in an attempt to justify China's intensifying collusion and partnership with the most reactionary and aggressive forces in the international arena to suit their hegemonist aspirations. Interviews with Western correspondents, official pronouncements in the press and at receptions--they use any opportunity for propagandizing fabrications about the USSR's foreign policy in the Persian Gulf region, the Middle East and Southeast Asia and for hostile attacks against Cuba, Vietnam and Kampuchea.

In an attempt to attribute to the USSR aims and intentions that are absolutely alien to it and to distort the peace-loving foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet Government, the PRC's mass media are adopting forgeries concocted in NATO's propaganda centers. Thus there recently appeared in one of the Beijing newspapers extracts from the memoirs of Haldeman, a former aide of President Nixon, entitled "The Nuclear War Which Did Not Take Place"--concerning a "nuclear surgical operation" allegedly planned by the Soviet Union against China in 1969. According to the Beijing leaders' intention, the appearance of this forgery is to give new impetus to the broad anti-Soviet campaign in Chinese propaganda and to kindle national chauvinist feelings among the population.

The Beijing leaders are striving to impose their own stance regarding urgent problems of the present day upon other countries. Posing as "defenders" of the security of the West European countries' peoples, Beijing is warning them of an alleged "strike being prepared" by the Soviet Union and is calling on them "not to trust detente." Simultaneously, it is supporting any of NATO's aggressive and militarist plans including the decision to deploy U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

Observers have long since noticed that, with the accumulation of difficulties and a worsening of the internal political struggle in China, a turbid wave of anti-Sovietism is building up. It is clear that the Maoist leadership is striving by that means to divert the people's attention from the country's urgent development problems and achieve "cohesion and unity" of the quarreling groups on the basis of anti-Sovietism and the fictitious "threat from the north." By assuming the unseemly role of mouthpiece of the forces of imperialism, anti-Sovietism and war, Beijing propaganda is opposing the solution of key international problems of the present time.

USSR, JAPAN BEGIN INTERGOVERNMENTAL TRADE TALKS

LD121925 Moscow TASS in English 1642 GMT 12 Jan 81

[Text] Tokyo, 12 Jan, TASS--TASS correspondents Vladimir Kuchko and Yuriy Shipov report: Soviet-Japanese inter-governmental talks on bilateral trade have begun here today to sum up the third long-term agreement on trade and payments in 1976-1980. The two countries will also discuss the current state of Soviet-Japanese trade and exchange opinions on prospects for its development, including the signing of a new five-year trade agreement for 1981-1985. The record of Soviet-Japanese trade in the second half of the 1970s shows that cooperation in trade is beneficial to both countries. In 1976-1980 the volume of bilateral trade was more than twice as large than in the previous five years. The two countries' trade has become more versatile and the list of delivery items has grown. This has been largely due to cooperation agreements for the development of natural resources in Siberia and the Far East as well as the practice of long-term bank credits. At the same time the development of bilateral trade shows that in artificial obstacles which the Japanese Government put in its way were detrimental to Japan. As a result of Tokyo's joining the "economic sanctions" against the USSR, announced early last year by U.S. President Jimmy Carter, Japanese industrialists have suffered considerable losses. Last year Japan which had traditionally ranked second among the USSR's capitalist trade partners, turned out to be in the fifth place. The Japanese business circles are aware of the dangerousness of pro-Washington policies and are mounting pressure on the government to stop the short-sighted strategy and broaden beneficial trade with the USSR. The "Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-1985 and the Period to 1990" provide ample opportunities to boost bilateral trade.

FORCES OPPOSED TO USSR GAINING UPPER HAND IN TOKYO

LD121637 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jan 81 p 5

[Yuriy Vdovin "Commentator's Column": "Following a Course of Anti-Sovietism"]

[Excerpts] Tokyo--The Japanese authorities have marked the start of the year with a series of openly unfriendly acts and statements concerning the Soviet Union. At a press conference on 1 January Prime Minister Z. Suzuki reiterated territorial claims against the USSR, saying that he is making the further development of relations between the two countries in various spheres dependent on these demands being met.

The main lines of this policy began to show particularly clearly from the middle of last year, following the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party's victory in the elections to the upper and lower chamber of the Diet. The country witnessed a sharp intensification of the population's mass indoctrination in an anti-Soviet vein, deliberations and speculation about "a buildup of the Soviet threat," the misrepresentation of the USSR's internal and foreign policy and calls to seek "the return of the northern territories." But the Japanese Government continued to pretend that it was only indirectly involved in this campaign, assigning the role of orchestrators of the anti-Soviet actions and statements to "the headquarters for measures concerning the northern territories" under the prime minister's office and to the foreign policy and military departments.

The "headquarters" secured the allocation of large additional funds for the city of Nemuro on Hokkaido, where the Japanese and Soviet borders are closest to one another. It was decided to make it the main center for stirring up anti-Soviet passions not only among the local population but also among the residents of other parts of the country. By its decision the Japanese Government has shown that it not only approves of and is encouraging all these anti-Soviet actions but is also taking upon itself the role of initiator, coordinator and implementer of this policy. All this indicates that forces which would like to deadlock Japanese-Soviet relations and turn Japan into a country openly hostile to the USSR are increasingly gaining the upper hand in Tokyo. Such an approach to relations with the USSR and the artificial fomenting and fueling of anti-Soviet passions do not accord with Japan's national interests, run counter to the cause of peace and security in the Far East and Asia and will always be duly rebuffed.

U.S. CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION ARRIVES IN NEW DELHI

LD121630 Moscow TASS in English 1545 GMT 12 Jan 81

["Screen for Escalating U.S. Military Presence"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 12 Jan, TASS--TASS news analyst Natalya Zinovyeva writes: A 14-man U.S. Congress delegation arrived in New Delhi Sunday. American mass media claim that the delegation pursues exclusively "peaceful" purposes, that is, to ensure security in the Indian Ocean zone. The purpose, of course, deserves praise. But what is alarming is that the deputy head of the delegation, Republican Congressman William Whitehurst, Virginia, said in Singapore on the way to Delhi that all "noncommunist countries" must take over part of the burden of opposing the potential "Soviet threat" to the countries in the region and push them to military cooperation with the United States and also, probably, to convince them that the continuous escalation of U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean has been brought about by the concern for their benefit.

A legitimate question arises whether it can be that the American congressmen went on their trip precisely at this moment in connection with the U.S. ruling circles' concern over the considerable coincidence of stands of India and the USSR on major questions of foreign policy, which is evidenced by the results of Leonid Brezhnev's recent visit to India.

Facts show that the security of the countries in the region is, in fact, threatened by actions of the United States and its allies. The United States has turned the Island of Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean into its major military stronghold in that part of the world and is modernising and enlarging its structures for the U.S. Navy and Airforce. A formidable armada of American warships has been concentrated in the Indian Ocean area and plans are being worked out to create the Indian Ocean-based fifth fleet of the United States. Washington is taking military measures in respect to the Persian Gulf and is implementing the dangerous undertaking of creating a rapid deployment corps.

Addressing Indian parliamentarians during his visit to India, Leonid Brezhnev stressed that the region of the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean is becoming an increasingly more dangerous seat of international tension. The Soviet leader opposed the imperialist doctrine of aggression and diktat in respect to the Persian Gulf countries by a doctrine of peace and security, proposing the United States, other Western powers, China, Japan and all interested states to agree on mutual pledges which he concretely outlined. These constructive proposals have been met with understanding by the Indian side and received positive response in many countries of the Near and Middle East, in Asian states.

The joint Soviet-Indian declaration expresses the sides' readiness to cooperate with a view to implementing as early as possible the U.N. declaration on proclaiming the Indian Ocean a peace zone, called for dismantling in that region all foreign military and naval bases, such as Diego Garcia, and condemned any attempts to escalate foreign military presence in the Indian Ocean. This statement is of great and topical significance, for the United States and its allies continue the former course of heightening tensions in that region.

India's Prime Minister Indira Gandhi stressed at a press conference in Madras Sunday with quite understandable concern that the escalation of U.S. and Japanese military preparations in Southeast Asia pose a threat to peace in the region. She pointed out that such actions will obviously lead to the intensification of confrontation and tension, especially in the Indian Ocean region. Indira Gandhi firmly stated that the states in the Indian Ocean resolutely declare against the arms race.

International contacts between parliamentarians may play a great positive role in strengthening peaceful cooperation between countries and creating a climate of trust and lessening of tensions. On the other hand, the use of such contacts for unseemly, instigatory purposes, in order to put pressure in the interest of the militaristic plans of imperialist powers, the more so behind the screen of anti-Soviet insinuations, can result in the further aggravation of the international situation.

KATOWICE WORKERS CRITICIZE 'ENEMIES OF SOCIALISM'

LD122048 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1700 GMT 12 Jan 81

[Text] After the upheavals of the past months Poland has embarked on the road of socialist renewal. The PZPR and the government are adopting measures to lead the country out of the difficulties. As for the economy, special attention is being paid to agriculture with more capital being invested into it and into industries working for the countryside. This was noted at the meeting of activists of the PZPR and the United Peasants' Party held in Warsaw. It underscored the vital link of this sphere with the interests of the entire people.

There is a vital necessity to bring business activity back to normal and accelerate production if the disproportions in the economy are to be eliminated. Toward this end the government has decided to introduce so far two Saturdays as days off every month. But prospectively all Saturdays are planned to be made days off.

The measure has evoked understanding among the bulk of the Polish working people. According to PAP, last Saturday, 10 January, was a regular work day at most enterprises throughout the country. Another 1 million people or more have decided to work on Saturday, 31, January.

However, the leadership of the trade union Solidarity rejected the government's proposal, and at a number of works, Solidarity officials organized pickets and did not let workers into the shops. By doing so, PAP notes, they showed that they deliberately aggravated the economic difficulties in the country, disrupted normal work and the supply of the population with essentials. Those who incite anarchy and disturbances pose as advocates of the working people's interests, but in fact they act to harm these interests. By every means possible they try to upset the atmosphere of calm and normalization coming into being in the country. As the first secretary of the PZPR, Stanislaw Kania, remarked, these political gamblers are being encouraged in every way from the West, which regards them as a convenient tool to undermine the socialist system in Poland.

This awareness is growing among the Polish working people, which is born out by an open letter adopted by veterans of the workers' movement at their meeting in Katowice. The forces hostile to socialism, the letter says, try to take over and subordinate the working masses movement in order to make the situation in the country more explosive. This means a growing threat of counterrevolution, material and political support for it from the most reactionary circles in the West and eventually a loss of everything the working masses have gained in postwar times.

Participants in the meeting called for blocking these forces' road and launch a resolute struggle to expose the true goals and aspirations of the enemies of socialism in Poland.

POLES OPPOSE SOLIDARITY DECISION ON SATURDAYS

LD122216 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2015 GMT 12 Jan 81

[Summary] Our correspondent Viktor Olenichev reports from Warsaw:

The Polish Sejm has resumed work on the plan and budget. Discussions on ways and means of developing the economy in the long term are also taking place in the press and on radio and television. The economy must be put on the road of stability. This is a difficult task for the Sejm deputies. The current state of the Polish economy allows little room for maneuver.

Emphasis will be given to those sectors at present essential for the national economy: agriculture, food production, consumer goods, coal, copper and sulphur mining, as well as power generation.

"All depends on the organization of the state enterprises, on the use of every working day, every hour. The most important requirement for the country, wrote TRYBUNA LUDU the other day, is to order things in this way. It is the socialist duty of all Poles to act in this spirit. (?Only such a way) gives a chance for the implementation of our material [word indistinct].

However, the past few days have again shown that there are some Poles who think otherwise. Certain elements are striving to maintain chaos and anarchy in the country, which suits their far-reaching aims. These forces use any pretext for increasing tension. One such pretext has become the question of introducing 2 days off per week. The present state of the economy does not permit the country to go over to a 5-day week. This is clear to every sensibly-thinking person. Therefore, the government proposes proceeding by stages, as stability is restored. In the current year, every other Saturday would be a day off. The leadership of the new Solidarity trade union last week nevertheless unilaterally proclaimed Saturday to be a day off work. The majority of the workers' collectives did not support the decision of the Solidarity leadership. Last Saturday, many enterprises, transportation, communications were functioning normally, shops were open and consumer service enterprises were operating. In this way, the Polish working class showed its maturity and sense of responsibility, it will not allow itself to be manipulated for interests alien to socialist Poland.

EMIGRE AID TO POLAND'S SOLIDARITY CRITICIZED

LD121647 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 7 Jan 81 p 9

[APN and LITERNATURNAYA GAZETA correspondent Vladimir Simonov report under the rubric "People Through Facts": "Preening Themselves, or Who Is Trying To Export Counter-revolution to Poland, and How"]

[Text] London--43, Eton Place, London: That address is not in any guide to the capital. On reaching it I felt like a detective from an Agatha Christie novel. The gloomy Victorian private house with its columns would probably have captivated that great master of weaving crime stories as an ideal setting.

There are no signboards. There is a plate by the door bell: "for visitors." A click of the lock, and then a gray-haired old man appears in the dark doorway.

"Is...here?" I ask, naming the subject of my journalistic interest.

"Yes! Yes!" the old man starts nodding so energetically that he loses his balance. Then he shuffles into the hall with me. He understands English badly and speaks it even worse. So I introduce myself briefly:

"Journalist, interview."

"I will call our foreign minister at once...."

The old man tries to make a telephone call, and I take another look at the magazine photo I brought with me. Seven elderly individuals with pretensions to grandeur at a walnut table. This photo is appearing increasingly frequently today in illustrated British publications. [paragraph continues]

While the PZPR leadership and the Polish Government, together with millions of Poles, are seeking a way out of the situation which has arisen in the country, it seems that here in London they have long since found the solution. Who has? The so-called "Polish government in exile."

This government, again judging from abundant reports in the press here, is fully complete. There is a president--Prince E. Raczynski, runaway ambassador of bourgeois Poland to London. A "prime minister" has also been procured--a certain K. Sabbat. These self-appointed men have set themselves up here, in a fashionable house in Eton Place. The castle is not rented or purchased, but--please note--given to the enemies of the People's Poland by the British Government.

It is from here that these shades from the past try--evidently not without the blessing of their British hosts--to direct the antipatriotic, subversive activity of Polish emigres. For decades now Poles who ended up here as a result of World War II have been fed slanderous information about their motherland. It is emigre publications, in particular, which concern themselves with this. Through their efforts a kind of hothouse has been created on the Thames where they cultivate hatred for the new life in Poland. With the authorities' connivance, at present the fugitive gentry of the "government in exile" are beginning to be increasingly active in exporting this hatred to their former fatherland.

The conversation with the "foreign minister" was not a success. On finding out that he was dealing with a LITERATURNAYA GAZETA correspondent, "his excellency" became shy and began to disavow his ministerial title and to heap all press duties onto the "prime minister." The latter, of course, was conspicuously absent. Later I had more luck with a frank interviewee elsewhere.

A few blocks from the LITERATURNAYA GAZETA correspondents' center on the Old Brompton Road the office of the Tazab Export Company is tucked away. At present an avalance of parcels and money transfers are being sent out from here to Polish addresses. On the orders of the house in Eton Place, various emigre organizations are feverishly milking their compatriots for "aid" for Poland's "Solidarity" trade union. But in reality the money and material goods (for instance, 40,000 pounds extorted from emigre communities) are being sent mainly into the hands which are raised against the very basis of the socialist system in Poland in the attempt to make "Solidarity" into a political counterweight to the state's constitutional bodies.

The British authorities look on impassively, if not with approval, at this interference in the internal affairs of a socialist country with which they maintain diplomatic relations. Perhaps, it appears, this interference accords with their plan to provoke the erosion of the existing system in Poland and feed those groupings which are undermining socialism overtly and secretly?

I did not pose that question to Tadeusz Zablocki, owner of the Tazab firm. By some misunderstanding he took me for an Italian correspondent, and I could not decide whether to correct him.

"How is business, Mr Zablocki?"

"No time to breathe, there is so much work. As soon as the events in Poland started, they began sending 500 percent more parcels there. And the press interest! Yesterday NEWSWEEK did an interview, this morning West German television was filming, and now you...."

"I heard you just now agreeing over the telephone on some deliveries from the United States?"

"Yes, we now have big clients in the United States, Canada, the FRG...."

"What if someone brings a box containing a machinegun and asks you to send it off...?"

Zablocki smiled patronizingly, as if to say, that is not how it is done, son.

"In general, we are 100 percent anticommunists here," he said. "But you have to be careful. The Polish customs could tinker with a parcel...."

In the end my interlocutor could not restrain himself and opened his heart:

"I myself, who do you think I am? Someone in the export business? No there was a time...." He solemnly straightened his bow tie. "When they, the communists, gained the upper hand in Poland, I had the honor to be chief press officer for our government here in London...."

And Zablocki haughtily and rather clumsily waved his hand, just as an old raven sometimes waves his wing, as if to see whether he could still fly.

POLAND'S WRONSKI CITED ON FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY TASKS

LD121417 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jan 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Friendship Society's Tasks"]

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Jan--A plenum of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society main board devoted to this mass organization's tasks in the present stage of Poland's socialist building has been held here.

S. Wronski, chairman of the society's main board, who delivered the report, stressed that Polish-Soviet relations are the immutable foundation of socialist Poland's independence, sovereignty and security. Unity and cooperation with the USSR and the other socialist community states are one of the main preconditions for Poland's lasting position and prestige in the international arena, he said. The Polish-Soviet Friendship Society, which works under the motto "Socialism and the Polish-Soviet Alliance Are the Guarantee of the Development of Poland's Might and Security," is entrusted with great and responsible tasks in strengthening the alliance, friendship and cooperation with the fraternal land of the soviets.

The speaker stated that only an internally cohesive socialist Poland linked by firm friendship with the USSR and the other socialist countries is capable of ensuring successful development for the people.

The decision adopted by the plenum says that all the society's organizations must join in the struggle to implement the measures aimed at surmounting the difficulties that have arisen and ensuring the country's continued socialist development, in the struggle against antisocialist and anti-Soviet forces, and must resolutely suppress their hostile subversive intrigues.

The decision points out that the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society is called upon to contribute to fulfilling the program for socialist Poland's development, to take an active part in preparing the Ninth PZPR Congress, to popularize the cooperation between Poland and the USSR and to disseminate the two countries' achievements in the economic, scientific, technical and cultural spheres.

PZPR'S KANIA RECEIVES DANISH CP DELEGATION

LD121433 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jan 81 p 4

[TASS report under the rubric "Among Fraternal Parties": "Meeting in Warsaw"]

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Jan--S. Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, has met here with a delegation from the Danish Communist Party (DKP) headed by J. Jensen, chairman of the DKP, which arrived in Poland at the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee.

PAP reports that current problems of international politics and the situation in the international communist and workers movement were discussed during a conversation. Great attention was paid to the issues of consolidating peace and security in Europe and intensifying the detente process, and to concrete measures for curbing the arms race and for disarmament.

The DKP delegation expressed the Danish communists' solidarity with the Polish working class and communists and support for the measures taken by the PZPR to overcome the difficulties which have arisen and to ensure the country's further development on the socialist path.

DRIVE TO BOOST CONSUMER GOODS OUTPUT IN HUNGARY

LD121439 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jan 81 p 5

[Correspondent V. Gerasimov report under the rubric "From the Socialist Countries": "In the Consumers' Interests"]

[Text] Budapest, 7 Jan--"We are consumers"--that is the title of a series of measures being implemented by the Hungarian Ministry of Internal Trade with a view to involving enterprises in increasing the output of consumer goods in high demand.

Every year two or three exhibitions are held in Budapest and the country's other major cities to show goods for whose manufacture producers must be found. Special catalogs are published. The latest, for instance, lists more than 1,000 types of products which the population needs.

Ministry employees give wide information about credits and concessions granted to enterprises and help to see that they are received above all by those who react quickly to market demands.

The exhibitions and catalogs give details, in particular, of imported goods which must be replaced by similar goods produced at home. In this case two credits are allocated first and foremost to those enterprises which embark on the output of new products, thereby saving on currency.

In the near future nearly half the goods which now come into the shortage category will be produced by Hungarian industry.

PRAVDA ON PRESENTATION OF AWARD TO GDR ENVOY OTT

LD121523 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jan 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Presentation of Award"]

[Text] V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, presented the Order of the Peoples' Friendship to H. Ott, GDR ambassador to the USSR, in the Kremlin 7 January.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium V.V. Kuznetsov cordially congratulated the ambassador on the high award, which marks his active work in strengthening friendship and developing all-round cooperation between the Soviet Union and the GDR.

The motive force ensuring the continuing process of rapproachement between our peoples, V.V. Kuznetsov noted, is the alliance between the CPSU and the SED, based on their unswerving loyalty to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. Here special significance is attached to the meetings and talks between Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and E. Honecker, in the course of which the cardinal directions in improving and deepening mutual cooperation are defined.

In steadily developing our friendship we contribute at the same time to further strengthening the socialist community's unity and cohesion.

H. Ott expressed sincere gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet Government for the high award.

Thanks to the tremendous work of the CPSU and the SED, he stressed, our peoples have become really genuine friends, comrades-in-arms and allies. He noted that during his years of work in the USSR he has witnessed the Soviet people's impressive movement forward, toward communism. At present they are advancing with high political and labor enthusiasm to greet the 26th CPSU Congress, which will undoubtedly open up new horizons in further building a communist society in the Soviet Union and in the struggle for peace and social progress throughout the world.

The award presentation was attended by M.P. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and other officials.

DOLGIKH, CPSU DELEGATION LEAVE FOR TALKS IN GDR

LD121850 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 12 Jan 81

[Text] At the invitation of the SED Central Committee, a CPSU delegation headed by Comrade Dolgikh, secretary of the party Central Committee, today left Moscow for Berlin to exchange work experiences in the rational use of raw materials, minerals and power resources.

TURKEY'S UN ENVOY ASSAILED FOR ANTI-SOVIETISM

LD121617 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jan 81 p 5

[Correspondent A. Filippov report: "Rebuke to a Slanderer"]

[Text] Ankara, 6 Jan--The Turkish weekly foreign policy journal (YANKY) recently published an editorial sharply critical of the anti-Soviet actions of C. Kirca, Turkey's permanent UN representative. The conduct of this diplomat, appointed to this lofty post by the former rightwing Demirel government, the journal notes, is harming our foreign policy which is based on the traditional principles of noninterference in other countries' internal affairs. One cannot fail to be disturbed, the article points out, that our permanent UN representative is pursuing an openly hostile course against our great neighbor, the Soviet Union, despite Ankara's instructions.

NOVOYE VREMYA COMMENTS ON FRYDENLUND VISIT

LD042108 Moscow TASS in English 0850 GMT 4 Jan 81

[Text] Moscow, 4 Jan, TASS--The Soviet NEW TIMES [NOVEYE VREMYA] weekly of foreign policy analysis has described the results of the talks between the foreign ministers of the USSR and Norway as "constructive."

Commenting in the first issue of the weekly this year on the result of the official visit of Knut Frydenlund, the journal writes that the talks held in Moscow are "noteworthy in the first place from the viewpoints: in the first place, the visit was held soon after Norway granted its territory for the stockpiling of American heavy military equipment. Moscow's stand on this issue was brought with utmost clarity to Oslo's attention. Concern was also expressed by other neighbour countries, in particular, Finland."

"The situation in the north of Europe was one of the subjects of discussions. The Soviet side, the joint communique on the talk in Moscow points out, has taken note of the statement by the Norwegian side of Norway's invariable policy as regards non-deployment on its territory of foreign bases and nuclear weapons. Both sides have reaffirmed their determination to build their policy along the principles of good-neighbourliness and mutual regard for each other's interests."

"Secondly," the NEW TIMES goes on to write, "the visit of the Norwegian minister has been a follow-up to the series of meetings in 1980 of the Soviet leaders with the president of France, the FRG chancellor, the president of Finland and the Italian foreign minister. These European dialogues have undoubtedly served towards stabilizing the policy of detente. The Soviet-Norwegian communique has described this policy as useful, necessary and possible."

"Moscow and Oslo have declared for the holding of the Madrid meeting in a constructive spirit, for balanced progress in all sections of the Final Act of the all-European conference. Moscow and Oslo have expressed support for the idea to convene a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. All this makes it possible to say that the dialogue in Moscow has been a constructive one," the NEW TIMES points out in conclusion.

CATALONIA COMMUNIST PARTY REJECTS EUROCOMMUNISM

LD121629 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jan 81 p 4

[Correspondent V. Chernyshev report: "Congress Ends"]

[Text] Madrid, 7 Jan--The Fifth Congress of the United Socialist Party of Catalonia [PSUC], an autonomous organization which forms part of the Spanish Communist Party, has finished work in Barcelona.

The congress' attention was focused on Catalonia's economic and social problems, questions of the workers movement and the communists' position with respect to NATO, the Common Market and American bases on Spanish territory.

There was a sharp debate over the question of determining the nature of the Catalonian communists party. Many delegates advocated excluding from the party's documents the thesis that the PSUC is guided in its activity by the principles of "Eurocommunism." Lopez Raimundo, chairman of the PSUC, Antonio Gutierrez, the secretary general, and certain other members of the leadership stated in this connection that if the definition of the Catalonian communists party as "Eurocommunist" is excluded from the PSUC documents; they will refuse to be members of the new PSUC Executive Committee. In the voting most of the delegates voted to reject the definition of the party as "Eurocommunist."

The congress elected the new Central Committee. Pedro Ardiaca Martinez, one of the party's founders, was elected chairman of the PSUC, and Francisco Frutos Gras, a member of the leadership of the workers commissions of Catalonia Trade Union Confederation, was elected secretary general.

Speaking at a meeting devoted to the end of the congress, Francisco Frutos Gras stated that the new Central Committee, as its first step, had adopted a decision to begin a mass campaign in defense of peace, in support of disarmament and against Spain's joining NATO.

NOVOYE VREMYA COMMENTS ON PONOMAREV FRENCH VISIT

LD091153 [Editorial Report] Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian in No 52 issued on 26 December, publishes on page 10 a 1,000-word article by E. Arsenyev under the headline "Capital of Mutual Trust," on the recent visit to France by a delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet Foreign Affairs Commission headed by B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities Foreign Affairs Commission. Arsenyev begins by setting the scene in a France preparing for the presidential election and "subjected to intensified pressure from NATO militarist circles," with "pro-Atlanticist circles" launching the "latest anti-Soviet campaign" over events in Afghanistan and the "reactionary French press" making "unceasing attacks on socialist Poland." Arsenyev goes on to describe the delegation's talks with French leaders, which, he says, promoted "the development of bilateral political dialogue in the interests of peace and detente." The article notes the areas of agreement between the two sides, while stating that "Soviet delegates expressed surprise that France, contrary to the interests of detente, has begun to develop new types of nuclear weapons and has conducted tests on the neutron bomb, and occupies a passive position on disarmament issues." Arsenyev goes on to note that the talks showed that "the most diverse political and public circles in France do not believe in the 'Soviet threat' myth," and concludes by stating that "contacts between the Soviet and French parliamentarians confirmed that in many important spheres of international life a basis exists for fruitful efforts by both countries in the interests of preserving peace and detente."

ENVOY SUMMONED ABOUT TEHRAN EMBASSY 'VANDALISM'

LD121740 Moscow TASS in English 1726 GMT 12 Jan 81

["At the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 12 Jan, TASS--Today the ambassador of Iran was summoned to the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs where it was stated to him that the Soviet Government considers it necessary to return to the question of ensurance of the safety of the Soviet institutions and their personnel in the Islamic Republic of Iran. As is known, a criminal violation of the extraterritoriality of the USSR Embassy in Tehran occurred on December 27, last year, and was accompanied with acts of vandalism as a result of which many objects which constitute not only material but also a great cultural and historical value were destroyed in some rooms of the embassy.

Thus this is a violation of both the norms in relations between states which have been sanctified by age-old practice and sealed in international conventions, and elementary notions of decency characteristic of civilised countries. The Iranian authorities, being informed in advance that an attack was being prepared against the Embassy of the USSR, did not take effective measures to prevent it, in connection with which the Soviet Government has already lodged a protest with the Government of Iran. The Soviet side naturally expected that the Government of Iran would unequivocally and resolutely condemn the committed crimes and strictly punish their organizers and direct participants so as to rule out a recurrence of such cases in future.

However, nothing of the kind has been done. Having expressed in a closed manner a formal regret over the incident, the official spokesmen of the Iranian Government virtually took the pogrom-makers under their protection. Moreover, the subsequent public pronouncements by high-ranking officials of Iran did not contain even a shade of condemnation of those who committed the excesses in the USSR Embassy while the very acts of vandalism were portrayed as some insignificant thing.

Such pronouncements which [illegible]rge upon a direct instigation to new hostile actions against Soviet institutions and Sov[illegible]et citizens in Iran, the statement says further, arouse the greater bewilderment as the point in question is the diplomatic representation and citizens of [as received] the neighbouring country which is friendly to Iran and which was the first to greet the anti-monarchic revolution in Iran and which consistently renders both moral-political and practical support to the Iranian people in their struggle against the forces which try to stifle the revolution.

In conclusion of the statement to the ambassador of Iran it is emphasized that the Soviet Union, as before, is ready to build its relations with Iran on the basis of goodneighbourliness and mutual respect. At the same time no one should have any doubt that it will have to protect the legitimate rights and interests of the Soviet state and its citizens if the Iranian Government does not wish or finds itself unable to perform its duty regarding the ensurance of the safety of the Soviet institutions and their personnel in Iran. The Soviet Government also expects complete compensation for the material damage caused to the property of the USSR Embassy in Tehran.

IRAN'S NAVABI SUBMITS TWO BILLS TO PARLIAMENT

LD121454 Moscow TASS in English 1355 GMT 12 Jan 81

[Text] Tehran, 12 Jan, TASS--Official representative of the Iranian Government, Minister of State for Administrative Affairs D. Navabi has tabled two bills in parliament today.

They concern the settlement of financial and legal differences between the governments of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the United States of America as well as the return to Iran of the property of the deposed shah and his closest relatives.

Tomorrow these bills will be discussed in an open session of the Iranian legislative assembly.

EGYPTIAN GENERAL 'ALI STATEMENT ON CAMP DAVID

LD121936 Moscow TASS in English 1755 GMT 12 Jan 81

[Egypt: Illusions and Reality"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 12 Jan, TASS--TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of Egypt, in a statement made on Sunday after a meeting with British Foreign Secretary Carrington who is visiting in Cairo, asserted that the EEC member-countries' initiatives with regard to the Middle East conflict do not contradict the Camp David agreements. This is an obvious juggling with facts, which is indicative of Cairo's endeavors to peddle the wish as reality and create a semblance as if there still exists a way out of the impasse and isolation in which the As-Sadat regime found itself after making the deal with Washington and Tel Aviv.

Even Washington's West European allies for NATO did not risk to openly and unreservedly support the U.S.-Israeli hegemonist claims in the Middle East. The Common Market countries deemed it necessary to come up with their own initiatives which contain "a West European version" of a Middle East settlement.

The Egyptian leaders try to use any opportunity to reckon anyone among supporters of the notorious Camp David agreements which are directed against the vital interests of the Arab peoples, towards an expansion of U.S. military presence in the Middle East. The separate deal between Israel, Egypt and the USA is known to have been rejected as an absolutely unacceptable one by the Arab states and the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Speaking recently at the opening of a seminar in Amman on the study of the present-day political and economic problems of the Middle East, King Husayn of Jordan pointed out that a comprehensive and just peace in the Middle East is possible only provided the Israeli troops are fully withdrawn from all the occupied Arab territories, including Arab Jerusalem, as well as on the basis of recognition of all the legitimate rights of the Palestinians. He emphasized that the Palestine Liberation Organization is the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine and there is no substitute for it in this question.

SYRIAN CP ENDORSES BREZHNEV'S GULF INITIATIVE

LD121515 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jan 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Principled Course"]

[Text] Damascus, 9 Jan--The Arab countries' progressive and patriotic forces and all forces of peace, liberation and progress, an SCP [Syrian Communist Party] Central Committee Politburo statement circulated here says, have greeted with great satisfaction the Soviet peace initiative put forward by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, during his recent visit to India. They regard it as resolute support for the struggle by the peoples of the Persian Gulf zone to safeguard their national independence and as an appreciable help to the national liberation movement.

The Soviet proposals, the SCP Central Committee Politburo document notes, are a new manifestation of the Soviet Union's principled and firm course of deepening international detente, preserving world peace and supporting the peoples' liberation struggle. The Soviet initiative has once again indicated the aggressiveness of the aims of creating the so-called Rapid Deployment Force and the military bases in Egypt, Somalia, Oman and Saudi Arabia and also of moving a naval armada into the Persian Gulf region. It is part of these aims to impose American imperialist domination over the natural wealth of the Arabs and the oil-producing countries.

The Soviet proposals, the Syrian communists' statement stresses, accord with the present and future interests of the Persian Gulf countries and all the Arab countries and with the interests of the Palestinian people's struggle for their rights. The implementation of this program will help to eliminate the dangerous hotbed of tension in one of the world's most important regions and will have a favorable impact on the quest for a just settlement of the Near East conflict.

In conclusion the SCP Central Committee Politburo appealed to all the Arab forces opposed to the schemes of imperialism and Zionism to support the Soviet initiative and promote its implementation.

U.S. ALLIES UPSET BY KISSINGER 'SWAGGERING'

LD121603 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jan 81 p 5

[V. Drobkov "Rejoinder": "Hat Trick"]

[Text] Former U.S. Secretary of State H. Kissinger has a reputation as a man of considerable ambition and big ideas, as big as the brim of the cowboy hat, which has recently come back into fashion in Washington.

That is said to be the kind of hat he is taking on his current travels in the Near East. He is supposedly traveling on his own initiative--no one in either the outgoing or the incoming American administration has officially sent him there. However, in all his conversations the former secretary of state is meaningfully hinting that he is fulfilling an important mission. We are not going to pronounce on whether H. Kissinger has a mission or not, but so far as the cowboy hat is concerned, its presence is shown with complete clarity by a statement made in Jerusalem recently.

At a press conference there the former secretary of state gave the West Europeans some valuable advice that boiled down to saying that they should not poke their noses into the Near East's problems. Washington can handle them itself, or so he said. "Europe must not hamper the American efforts," H. Kissinger declared. Thus the "private visitor" not only clapped his hat over the entire Near East, but also hit the West Europeans with its brim--to teach them not to meddle in other people's business.

Unsurprisingly, the retired secretary of state's swaggering angered even the most faithful U.S. allies. Kissinger "has no grounds at all for telling European governments what they must and must not do," fumed London's THE TIMES. "It is by no means clear who Kissinger was speaking for," THE DAILY TELEGRAPH echoes.

The assessment the British have made of the "hat trick" is interesting in that a curious tradition has existed in the British Isles since olden days--a politician who has broken his word or spoken out of turn has to "eat his own hat" in atonement. However, it is not clear whether Kissinger will want to part with so effective an instrument for implementing "geopolitics"--an instrument that is, moreover, a reminder of the good old days when the United States seriously believed that the whole world was in the palm of Washington's hand.

LIBYAN-CHADIAN UNIFICATION EFFORTS REPORTED

LD121251 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jan 81 p 5

[TASS report: "Path to Unity"]

[Text] Tripoli, 7 Jan--At the end of the talks which Goukonni Oueddei, president of Chad's Transitional Government of National Unity, has had in Libya, a joint Libyan-Chadian statement has been published here which states that Libya and Chad will continue steps to achieve complete unity between the two countries and the unity of the masses. The statement points to the need to maintain the strategic alliance between the two countries and stresses that aggression against one side is to be viewed as aggression against the other, and in the event of an attack on them Libya and Chad are to act jointly.

Libya and Chad, the document continues, resolutely come out in support of the peoples' struggle for independence and against imperialism, Zionism and reaction.

Proceeding from the treaty on friendship and alliance between Libya and Chad signed 15 June 1980--the communique notes--and in accordance with the Chadian Government's official request, Libya will send its military personnel to Chad to safeguard the security and peace in the country achieved as a result of the ending of the civil war, and also to aid the rehabilitation of Chad's Armed Forces and national security detachments.

The Chadian Government, the communique says, advocates the development of relations with all states, and above all with its neighbors, on the basis of the principles of respect for sovereignty and noninterference in internal affairs.

French Reaction

LD130931 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jan 81 p 5

[TASS report: "Paris 'Studying'"]

[Text] Paris, 9 Jan--In a statement published here the French Foreign Ministry has "condemned the joint Libyan-Chadian communique" on the two countries' intention to pursue a policy aimed at achieving unity.

Although the French Defense Minister R. Galley ruled out the possibility of French intervention in Chad, AFP's Paris correspondent writes in this connection, on Thursday the French president held an urgent session at the Elysee Palace to "study ways of improving the security of African countries linked with France by military agreements." The session adopted a decision to strengthen the French military contingent in the Central African Republic, AFP reports, citing "an authoritative source." In the opinion of French newspapers, Paris would also like to drag certain African countries into its plans for safeguarding France's strategic and economic positions in Africa.

The magazine AFRIQUE-ASIE recalls that, under the guise of safeguarding "France's vital interests" in Africa, special intervention forces have been set up which rely on a ramified network of military bases in Ivory Coast, Gabon, Senegal, Chad, Djibouti and also on the islands of Reunion and Mayotte. French troops numbering 20,000 men are already stationed in 7 African states, according to the magazine. These forces, AFRIQUE-ASIE emphasizes, have already been used repeatedly in Mauritania, Zaire, Chad, the Central African Republic and other countries.

REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON FIGHTING IN EL SALVADOR

Rebel Radio Cited

LD131109 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jan 81 p 5

[TASS report under the general headline "Getting Ready To Interfere"]

[Excerpts] Managua, 8 Jan--The rebel Radio Liberation, which has been operating since yesterday in a liberated region of El Salvador, reports that partisans are fighting hard against troops of the reactionary junta for the strategic north highway. Last night soldiers of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (NLF) took the city of Sesori, 153 km northeast of the capital.

Another front detachment entered the city of Osicala after fierce fighting. A report on the fighting transmitted by Radio Liberation says that fierce skirmishes have taken place near the populated centers of (Pokoapike), (Gerola) and San Fernando.

Six American military advisers were killed recently in fighting between NLF detachments and the junta's armed forces. Four of them, Radio Liberation broadcast says, wearing the uniform of U.S. Green Berets--U.S. special troops--were killed near the border with Honduras.

Reforms Meaningless

PY121716 Moscow in Spanish to Latin America 2300 GMT 11 Jan 81

[Commentary by Vyacheslav Rostovtsev]

[Text] International observers are trying to foretell what will be the policy enforced in Latin America by the new Washington administration. According to the majority of observers, the criteria of U.S. policy toward Latin America will be based on the development of events in El Salvador.

Judging from the statement issued by representatives of several U.S. political circles, there are two alternatives. The first is maintaining strong opposition to the leftist sectors in El Salvador and possible aid to the ultrarightist sectors. The second possibility is to continue supporting the present government junta and make it carry out some reforms. No one can tell, however, which of these alternatives will be preferred but I believe that none of them will help to achieve a solution to the Salvadoran issue, since U.S. policy--both current and planned--excludes from El Salvador political activity the Salvadoran democratic forces which are struggling for a change in that nation.

The establishment of ultrarightist circles with help from Guatemala and Honduras or with the help of U.S. Marines will only lead to a lengthy and unceasing bloodshed. Since Washington seems to understand this, it cannot but realize that Latin America will become irritated if it intervenes in Salvadoran domestic affairs. Without excluding the alternative of a direct intervention, Washington is centering its efforts on the military junta--which it describes as having a moderate trend--by offering future aid with the hope that the Salvadoran junta will be able to eradicate the popular movement through repression and other reform measures.

But these objectives that have been proposed by Washington diplomats are almost impossible to achieve. The present situation shows that all the efforts made to eradicate the Salvadoran liberation movement by force have poor prospects.

Moreover, although the United States demands that the military junta enforce the so-called reforms, this is only another subterfuge used by the Washington politicians. A year ago there were promises of enforcing an agrarian reform but it turned out to be only an empty statement issued with the objective of separating Salvadoran peasants from their struggle.

What is more, the mere mention of an agrarian reform unleashed an uproar from the oligarchy of powerful landowners.

(?The junta) will never accept any radical socioeconomic changes that will affect the interests of the oligarchy, although these are precisely the changes that are demanded by the Salvadoran people, who have been forced to take up arms to achieve these objectives. In view of this, what reforms can we talk about, then? What is the objective of Washington politicians who are urging the junta to make these reforms? The only possible reason is to make the people believe that the junta can and is willing to solve their socioeconomic problems.

General Strike Urged

LD130722 Moscow TASS in English 0710 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Text] San Jose, 10 Jan, TASS--The Revolutionary Democratic Front of El Salvador has urged all the working people of the country to go on a general strike today. As was stated by a representative of the front, the strike will continue until the hateful anti-peoples' regime in El Salvador falls down. The leading trade union organisations declared their support for the general strike. The strike planned to begin today practically began yesterday when the working people of 25 largest industrial enterprises--metallurgical plants, textile mills, chemical industry enterprises stopped work.

Troops Defect to Rebels

LD121016 Moscow TASS in English 0957 GMT 12 Jan 81

[Text] San Jose, 12 Jan, TASS--According to reports reaching here a group of men and officers of the Salvadoran Army have gone over to the side of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, which is waging an armed struggle against the military-civilian junta. Soldiers of the Second Infantry Brigade stationed in the town of Santa Ana rose in arms under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Vladimir Cruz and Captain Mena Sandoval. The soldiers set the barracks on fire, and joined the insurgents arms in hand. Lieutenant-Colonel Ricardo Bruno Navarrete has called for following the example of the Second Infantry Brigade. He addressed an appeal to officers and men of the regular army of the town of Morazan, in which the fighting men of the National Liberation Front are carrying out successful operations to rout the junta troops. Bruno Navarrete pointed out that the command of the Salvadoran Army has no moral right to give orders to the soldiers to kill peaceful civilians. He urged the soldiers not to obey the orders of the command and join the insurgent army. In spite of the martial law and curfew clamped down by the ruling junta, the insurgents continue dealing tangible blows to the detachments of the punitive troops. The north of the country, its central regions and the capital itself are the scenes of the heaviest fighting.

Guatemalan Troops on Border

LD121606 Moscow TASS in English 1510 GMT 12 Jan 81

[Text] San Jose, 12 Jan, TASS--According to reports reaching here, the Guatemalan authorities are drawing troops to areas bordering on El Salvador. The concentration of manpower and equipment is under way in the Guatemalan frontier town of Chinamas, located in direct proximity of the El Salvadoran town of Santa Ana where stubborn fighting is under way between insurgent units and regular units of the junta's army. Troops of Guatemala were involved last Sunday in punitive operations against El Salvadoran patriots, along with troops of the junta's army.

SECRETARY MATSKYAVICHYUS DEFENDS ROLE OF AUCCTU

LD121619 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 1, 1 Jan 81 pp 18-21

[Correspondent A. Stepanov interview with AUCCTU Secretary K.Yu. Matskyavichyus under the rubric "Conversation With a Competent Person": "In the Working People's Interest"]

[Excerpt] In the modern ideological struggle bourgeois propaganda is subjecting the trade union movement in socialist countries to particularly fierce attacks. The true picture of their activity is being distorted, and the functions of the trade unions, which are supposedly incapable of upholding the interests of workers and employees, are being presented in a distorted light. Moreover, the reactionary leadership of certain Western trade union associations is appearing in the role of a mentor trying to teach working people how to achieve the satisfaction of their social requirements at the cost of renouncing the foundations of socialism. However, all these spurious attempts do not stand up even to the slightest contact with reality. AUCCTU Secretary K.Yu. Matskyavichyus told NOVOYE VREMYA correspondent A. Stepanov about the tremendous work which the Soviet trade unions do on behalf of and in the interests of millions of working people.

NOVOYE VREMYA: Kazimeras Yuozovich, our enemies in the West portray the Soviet trade unions as part of the state apparatus and maintain that this is precisely why they are incapable of taking adequate account of the working people's economic, social and cultural interests. What is the trade unions' real role in Soviet society, and what are the main directions of their activity?

K.Yu. Matskyavichyus: I will remind you that V.I. Lenin, the founder of our party and state, saw the trade unions as a school of administration and management, as a school of communism through which all working people organized in trade unions must pass. And this is natural, for our trade unions embrace practically the country's entire working population, and it is vitally interested in the development of social production and in its results. The better a particular production collective works, the more material wealth is created and can be distributed. And it is on this, in turn, that the creation of real potential for man's comprehensive development and for the ennoblement--I would say the spiritualization--of labor depends. After all, concern for the improvement of production under the conditions of a socialist society is concern for man himself. Whatever enterprise or establishment we take, one can easily see that hardly any important question is resolved without the participation of the people working there: whether it is a question of drawing up production plans or concluding a collective contract, of distributing profits, ensuring labor discipline or drawing up comprehensive work improvement plans.

Social issues such as wages and material incentives for working people and social insurance are also in the sphere of the trade unions' responsibility and influence. The trade unions have at their disposal a considerable material base for organizing the working people's cultural and healthy relaxation, treatment in sanatoriums and resorts, tourism and physical cultural and sporting activities. The trade unions also have great potential in such important matters as organizing working people's daily life and public catering.

As we see, it is hard to draw a strict dividing line between the production and protective functions of our trade unions. For the level of production development, cadre stability, high discipline, the moral and psychological climate in a labor collective and a person's health--which are achieved, inter alia, as a result of the services of the trade union cultural, educational and betterment complex--are closely interconnected.

It is said that our trade unions do not engage in protecting the immediate rights and interests of the working person and do not protect him from the bureaucratism of certain administrators who violate labor legislation or from negligent and hardhearted economic executives. But this is absolutely untrue. I will cite examples. In 1979 alone administrative proceedings were instituted in the country's enterprises against approximately 6,000 economic leaders at the request of the trade unions for disregarding workers' interests, and 150 administrative workers were removed from their posts.

Addressing the 25th party congress, L.I. Brezhnev said: "The work of the trade unions contributes very directly to the realization of democracy in the main sphere of the application of man's creative forces--in the sphere of production. The trade unions are called upon, above all, to defend the working people's rights and interests, and they must actively tackle everyday, social questions." In our country no leader, however high his post, can dismiss a single worker without having obtained the trade union's consent. Of course, this does not mean that the trade union supports laxity, irresponsibility demagoguery or speculation on requirements which have not yet been fully satisfied. The rights and duties of working people in the USSR are dialectically interconnected. For concern for the working people's interests and the defense of their rights in our society are inconceivable without the conscious and active participation of the working people themselves.

It is well known that production is the determining sphere in the development of social relations. And it is on production, in the final analysis, that the successful resolution of social tasks depends. This, as I have already said, opens up a wide field of activity before the trade unions. The bonus fund is distributed in each enterprise with their obligatory participation. The trade unions allocate a considerable sum--more than R1 million every year--from their budget to encourage the best workers and winners of the socialist competition. A considerable proportion of these funds is used to encourage various competitions and reviews with a social thrust: say, for achieving high results in the mechanization of manual labor, for introducing principles of scientific labor organization or for improving working conditions and labor safety for working women.

Although they fulfill different functions, the ruling party, the state and the trade unions have common political goals. And the chief of these is concern for man's well-being and for more fully satisfying his material and cultural requirements.

BAKU LEGAL SEMINAR DEBATES LAW, ORDER ISSUES

LD121145 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 18 Dec 80 p 2

[AZERINFORM report: "All-Union Seminar of Legal Lecturers"]

[Text] "Current problems of legal propaganda in the light of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June and October (1980) plenums and the CPSU Central Committee resolution 'On Improving Work To Maintain Law and Order and Step Up the Struggle Against Violations of the Law'"--this is the theme of the all-union seminar of legal lecturers which opened 17 December in the republic's S.M. Kirov House of Political Enlightenment. Taking part in it are eminent Soviet jurists, academics, propagandists of legal knowledge and responsible workers of the administrative organs.

K.M. Bagirov, secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, delivered the seminar's opening speech. He greeted the seminar participants warmly on behalf of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee and wished them good health, great creative successes and fruitful work.

Comrade Bagirov noted the important role of legal factors--and one which increases as the society of developed socialism progresses--in the regulation of social processes. There is an increase in the significance of legal culture and of the access to legal knowledge of wide strata of the population, particularly young people. A high degree of legal knowledge and competence on the part of ordinary citizens and officials are the necessary precondition of the proper implementation of laws and the successful functioning of the economic machinery and the entire system of socialist legal relationships.

Legal propaganda and the molding of communist morality, K.M. Bagirov continued, have become an inalienable part of all ideological education work in Azerbaijan and have become firmly established in the everyday activity of the republic's party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organs and its mass media. A many-thousand-strong detachment of lecturers, propagandists, agitators and political informants bring the word of the party and a knowledge of Soviet laws to the masses. The CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Improving Work To Maintain Law and Order and Step Up the Struggle Against Violations of the Law," which is characterized by the specific postulation of the tasks of communist education, of improving prophylactic work and of intensifying the struggle against crime, effected a great galvanization of their work and an increase in its standard, quality and effectiveness.

The following reports were heard: "On Improving the Work of State Organs and Social Organizations Regarding Legal Propaganda in the Light of the CPSU Central Committee June and October (1980) Plenum Decisions and the CPSU Central Committee Resolution 'On Improving Work To Maintain Law and Order and To Step Up the Struggle Against Violations of the Law," by A.Ya. Sukharev, USSR first deputy minister of justice; "The Implementation of the USSR Constitution and the Preservation of Soviet Citizens' Rights and Freedoms," by V.A. Perttsik, professor of the all-union scientific research institute of Soviet legislation; "Current Problems of the Struggle Against Crime in Modern Conditions," by I.I. Karpets, director of the USSR MVD's Scientific Research Institute; "Problems of Social Development and the Enhancement of the People's Well-Being in the Light of the CPSU Central Committee Draft for the 26th CPSU Congress 'Main Directions of the USSR's Economic and Social Development in 1981-1985 and the Period Through 1990," by V.I. Torbin, chief of a department of the institute of price formation under the USSR Council of Ministers; "Questions of Further Strengthening Socialist Legality in Economic Relationships," by I.G. Yusifov, Azerbaijan SSR minister, and "Human Rights in the Contemporary Ideological Struggle," by S.L. Zivs, professor of the USSR Academy of Sciences' Institute of the State and Law.

The seminar will last 3 days.

SHEVARDNADZE ADDRESSES TBILISI ECONOMIC AKTIV

LD082245 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 8 Jan 81

[Text] In Tbilisi today a meeting of the party economic aktiv of Georgia was held. It reviewed the results of the 10th 5-Year Plan and adopted socialist commitments for 1981. Those attending the meeting leveled criticism at the work of a number of party committees, ministries and departments, for an inadequate level of leadership of socialist competition. Ways of eliminating the inadequacies were mapped out. Speaking at the meeting was Comrade Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee.

BRIEFS

KAZAKH APPOINTMENT--The Kazakh Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed [words indistinct] Mukhamedrakhimov as Kazakh Council of Ministers deputy chairman and Kazakh Gosplan chairman. [Text] [Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1511 GMT 8 Jan 81 AU]

MOLNIYA-3 COMMUNICATION SATELLITE LAUNCHED

LD101320 Moscow TASS in English 1312 GMT 10 Jan 81

[Text] Moscow, 10 Jan, TASS--The Molniya-3 communication satellite, the next in the series, was launched in the Soviet Union on January 9, 1981 to ensure long-distance telephone and telegraph radio communication and transmission of the programs of the USSR central television to the stations of the Orbita system and international cooperation. Its onboard retransmission equipment ensures operation in the centimetre wavelength.

The satellite has been put into an orbit within an apogee of 40,784 kilometres in the Northern Hemisphere and a perigee of 485 kilometres in the Southern Hemisphere. The period of revolution of the satellite is 12 hours 16 minutes, and inclination of the orbit -- 62.5 degrees.

The communication sessions by means of the Molniya-3 satellite will be carried out in accordance with the present program.

PRAVDA NOTES DEVELOPMENTS IN GENETICS RESEARCH

LD121503 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 8 January 1981 publishes on page 2 under the rubric "Science--For Production" a 2,000-word article by Acad N. Dubinin headlined "The Fruitful Tree of Genetics." Dubinin outlines recent work at the USSR Academy of Sciences' Institute of General Genetics, noting developments beneficial to agriculture, both in crop farming and in livestock raising, and giving examples of the development of disease-resistant and highly productive plants, animals and fish. Dubinin goes on to note progress in the genetic study of man and to outline projects for the future.

BRIEFS

NEW MAGAZINE--Moscow, 6 Jan (TASS)--The USSR Academy of Sciences has begun publishing a magazine entitled NAUKA V SSR [SCIENCE IN THE USSR]. Its first edition has gone on sale. In an introductory article the aims of the publication and the main problems which will be elucidated on its pages are explained. The magazine will be published in Russian and English six times per year. NAUKA V SSR is a richly illustrated publication aimed at a wide circle of readers. The first edition contains articles by eminent Soviet scientists on topical problems of modern science. In particular Academician Anatoliy Logunov tells of research being conducted by physicists in the sphere of the microworld. A special section of the magazine is allocated to reports on symposia, conferences and meetings of Soviet and foreign scientists. The edition contains reportages from laboratories, interviews with scientists, notes on new books. The chief editor of the magazine is Academician Georgiy Skryabin. The editorial board contains world renown scientists. The magazine has over 100 pages. The magazine is aimed at both Soviet and foreign readers so subscriptions to it are being taken by firms which have business relations with the Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga All-Union Association. [Text] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1410 GMT 6 Jan 81 LD]

KUNAYEV ATTENDS CENTRAL ASIAN PARTY CONFERENCE

LD091136 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1505 GMT 7 Jan 81

[Text] On 7 January the party conference of the Red Banner Central Asian Military District opened in Alma-Ata. Its participants elected with great enthusiasm an honorary Presidium consisting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

A report on the state of and measures for further improvement of party-political work to raise the military readiness of the district was delivered by Colonel General Yazov, commander of the Central Asian Military District. The delegates comprehensively analyzed the activity of the political organs and party organizations for the implementation of the decision of the 25th party congress, the subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, and Comrade Brezhnev's instructions on defense matters. They will also discuss the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th party congress "The Main Guidelines for the USSR's Economic and Social Development for 1981-1985 and the Period Through 1990" and will outline new targets for further strengthening the defense potential of the southeastern borders of the motherland, for the increase of the district party organizations' militancy and the development of socialist competition for a worthy meeting of the 26th CPSU Congress.

Taking part in the conference work are Comrade Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Pilitburo and first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee; Aukhadiyev, Ashimov, Kamaliderov and Miroshkhin, members of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Bureau; Shevchenko, candidate member of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Bureau; Novichkov, first deputy chairman of the Tadzhik Council of Ministers; Army General Akhromeyev, first deputy chief of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces; Colonel General Sobolev, deputy chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy; party and soviet executives from the Central Asian republics and Kazakhstan.

The conference continues its work.

GRISHIN ADDRESSES MOSCOW AIR DEFENSE PARTY MEETING

LD071826 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 6 Jan 81

[Text] Tasks in further heightening combat readiness, strengthening troop discipline and stepping up the influence of the party organizations in all aspects of army life, a worthy welcome for the 26th CPSU Congress, were discussed in Moscow at the 16th party conference of the Moscow Air Defense Okrug. The delegates stressed the need for the wide utilization of the experience of party work and for raising the vanguard role of communists.

A speech was made at the conference by Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom.

SHEVARDNADZE ATTENDS OKRUG CONFERENCE IN TBILISI

LD101856 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 10 Jan 81

[Text] The 30th party conference of the Red Banner Transcaucasian Military Okrug, which ended in Tbilisi today, discussed work improvements in order to raise the level of combat and political training and the education of officers and men. The delegates stressed that the training of forces in the okrug is being constantly improved. The vanguard role of the communists is being raised. Contacts with worker collectives are being strengthened. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Georgian Communist Party, spoke at the conference.